

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, Editor.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.,

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1861.

ALL the indications exhibit on the part of the Government a determination to press into the service the strength of the country, for the purpose of meeting the great concentrated effort of the enemy. There has been for many months an act of Congress on the Statute book, requiring from all Chiefs of Bureaus that they will replace in their several offices the able-bodied employees with disabled soldiers or persons over forty-five years of age. This has scarcely ever been done. We presume Col. Mallet does observe this law as far as possible, but as for his subordinates, there are many who do not; so that the Enrolling officers themselves set the example, and the evil example is followed by all the other offices in the service of the Government, more or less, so that a powerful reinforcement is kept out of the field by an habitual disregard of the law of the land. Then there are those claimed by the Governor as State officers. If the certificates of this sort were converted in dollar notes, they would constitute, as they are now, a redundant currency. For full ninety-nine hundredths of these there is no employment at all in the offices they hold, none whatever, that others not capable of service cannot as well render. The long array of Justices of the Peace claimed as necessary, mark you, as NECESSARY—State officers, many of them who have never issued a judicial process, nor sat in the County Court in their lives, and who would know they were Justices, if it were not war times and Justices were not exempt, and Home Guard officers, and Militia officers, double, twisted, so naked of anything like troops to demand that they exemplify the uniform of a Georgia Major, (to-wit: "a shirt collar and a pair of spurs.") We do not blame Gov. Vance so much for these exemptions, because the last Legislature imposed it on him, and although he had the power, we are free to admit a sort of deference for the Legislature on the subject which perhaps he might be expected to observe. These exemptions amount to thousands, and could turn the tide in several battles. If Hood had had them, Atlanta might have been preserved; and had it been, peace was surely near at hand. It may not be far off yet. While such men are stored away in safe places, we have known excellent soldiers, one case in particular, a most gallant and faithful soldier, an intelligent man, disabled from active service by a wound of permanent disability, and he could not find a place for light duty in all the Bureaus; while stout, athletic clerks would stare at him with wonder for making the application. There is no sort of doubt about it. This evil has been tolerated too long—has been of extremely pernicious tendency. An Inspector ought to visit every bureau—one who is himself perfectly reliable—whose duty it should be to ferret out every violation of the law of Congress, in order that charges may be preferred against officers who violate it, and that these men should be kept for the war and weary and disabled veteran, whose body requires repose after a hard exposure. If this case were taken of the disabled soldier, there would be more content; and if the able-bodied were all required to do their part, the ranks would be filled. The Legislature, it is hoped, will repeal so much of their act as relates to the officers we have named, (Militia officers and Justices,) and give them a chance to "go to glory;" for left where they are, it will never come to them.

It would be well to scrutinize the contractors closely: see that they are giving value, full value for their exemptions; and in every instance when such can be spared, let them go.

We publish to-day an article from the Richmond Sentinel, showing the necessity for reinforcements. The fate of the Confederacy may depend upon the celerity with which it is accomplished. For our part, we would be glad to see every man within the ages, who has not borne a part at some time during the war, be required to go and take a hand, at least in one battle; especially every one who has property to protect. But if this be not possible, at least we trust the government will secure as many as possible.

East Tennessee.

A correspondent of the Richmond Whig, writing from Carter's Station, represents the tyranny of the enemy in East Tennessee as becoming more despotic every day. Not a day passes but some new victim finds his way to the filthy dungeons of Knoxville, thence to work on the fortifications—a number of the best citizens of that section being now thus tyrannized over. The infamous Brownlow urges on the authorities and insists on hanging the more conspicuous of the number. The same correspondent says:

The rumor going the rounds of the press, that Mrs. Williams, of Greenville, gave information that led to Gen. Morgan's death, is infinitely false. A true lady, or one more devoted to our cause, or who has made greater sacrifices, does not live in the Confederacy. General Morgan was betrayed by no one but his own judgment. Justice demands that the press should correct this error at once.

Since the return of the enemy to Bull's Gap, many rumors have been in circulation as to their probable movements. As much as one regiment of cavalry have gone to Middle Tennessee to assist Roseau in looking after Wheeler. The entire strength of the enemy in this department will not exceed two thousand men.

Some apprehensions are felt in Knoxville of an advance of a strong force from this direction on Sherman's rear! They deem him safe so long as nothing presents itself in the way of an army on his flank.

Wilmington.

Since the publication of our article of the other day, upon the defence of Wilmington, we have heard much to modify our opinions and to lessen our apprehensions. A most competent person, with full authority, has given to all the prominent localities a thorough inspection, and it is not amiss to furnish the public with assurance, that so far as the works of defence will contribute to make Wilmington safe, this has been done. The works are pronounced to be capital, in conception and construction. This is not unexpected information to us. The skill and ability of General Whiting as an engineer officer, admit of no doubt. His reputation places him among the very first.

The public may be well assured too, that the importance of holding Wilmington is fully appreciated, both by the State and the Confederate authorities; and that no resource will be spared for its accomplishment. Our former article was elicited by a communication from some contemptible traitor, to the "New York Times." As we stated, it was not our purpose to adopt his vulgar abuse of the commanding officer, nor to vent our own opinion, even in the mildest phrase, of the qualifications of that commander; but we felt bound to put in our journal (for the good of the cause) the fact of a want of confidence, not existing among the ignorant or ill-informed, but by those whose opinions are entitled to consideration. This want of confidence did not extend to Gen. Whiting's ability, patriotism or courage, all of which had been too fully tested to allow a distrust.

Our further object was to draw attention to the importance of Wilmington, and to inspire a patriotic anxiety among our own people for its preservation, and at the same time to venture suggestions, as is the right of the press, as to the qualities of command as also as to the kind of troops to be employed in maintaining so valuable a port. We believe that North Carolina possesses within herself at this time, abundant strength for the security of Wilmington against any force that the enemy can immediately employ, with such modifications and resources as the government can and we doubt not will furnish at the right time.

If General Whiting shall hold the command of Wilmington, and we see no reason why he should not which he may not readily remove, then it will be the crowning achievement of his career, which has been one of distinguished usefulness, if he make the defence of the post successful.

It is the duty of an officer, and of all under his command placed at these points of transcendent importance, to secure not only the confidence of those immediately under them, but of those around and about and dependent upon them. Nor are impossibilities to be expected of any one. Those who wish faithful representatives, must show a prompt and ready willingness to aid their endeavors, and should adhere to and confide in them until some just cause disturbs such confidence. Our own people can render valuable assistance when the hour of need comes. Let them see to it that they spare no exertion—for the defence at the threshold can be more easily maintained, than the defence of the habitation after the enemy has entered.

Bound to Have a Victim.

It is an unfortunate fact, that whenever the Confederate arms meet with disaster, some officer is singled out as the one on whom public indignation should fall—no matter that such officer may have done his best to avert the defeat and may on former fields of battle, have distinguished himself for valor and ability. It also frequently occurs that censure is heaped at some one, who had but little to do with the army that has been defeated, and was personally present when the battle was fought.

Atlanta fallen and public opinion having declared Gen. Hood not responsible for its loss, our worthy cotemporary of the Charleston Courier, being determined that somebody should bear the blame, takes a trip to Richmond and brings out General Bragg as the guilty party, and the man who has caused our disaster. Our cotemporary is rather rambling in his article, but the scape-goat of the defeat stands out prominently, and cannot be done away with. It is General Braxton Bragg who, at Richmond, caused Sherman to make a flank movement on the Macon and Western railroad, without any interruption, or very little, if any was made at all. He is the guilty party according to the argument of the Courier, and deserves condign punishment.

We have now a victim for public opinion to clamor against—that is if public opinion will listen to the charge of our cotemporary. In the meantime, General Gregg, "cool, self-poised, rigid, precise and austere," performs the duties of his office in a patriotic manner, with all the ability he possesses, utterly indifferent to what the Courier or any other paper may say. We may condemn him now, but history—impartial history—will place General Bragg in a much better position than we, in our blind prejudices, are disposed to accord to him. This much is certain: No matter what may be said or done, he never can be held responsible for the fall of Atlanta. Another victim must be found, and we recommend our interesting cotemporary to hunt up another. It will pay.—Macon Telegraph.

We are glad to learn that the North Carolina Central Railroad Company have put in operation a system of Expressing over their road on company responsibility, and that their charges are only about double the ordinary railroad rates. This is a great improvement, and we hope the company may perfect their system so as fully to meet the public requirement.—Salisbury Watchman.

Why should the rates be at all higher than the ordinary rates?

It is stated that the losses during the bombardment of Atlanta will reach \$5,000,000 worth of real estate, embracing 47 houses burnt. There were 497 persons killed, and 691 wounded.

Jim Brownlow, Colonel of the 1st Tennessee Cavalry [renegade], was very severely wounded in the late engagement with Wheeler at Franklin, Middle Tennessee.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

Ramsour's Late Operations.

CAMP, Sept. 7th, 1864.

To the Editors of the Sentinel:

I have been waiting some time, in the hope that some one, other than myself, would undertake to remove the erroneous impression which has been made upon the public mind in regard to the engagement of the 29th July, 1864, between the forces under Maj. General S. D. Ramsour and those of the enemy, under Gen. Averill. It would be assuming, if it were not factually shocking, to one's sense of justice, to hear the reports which reach you of the doings of this army of the Valley District. Whether it be the distance, the difficulty of communication, or the circuity of the channels through which truth must travel, it is certain you usually know as little of the history these troops are making, as if you were dependent for information upon the columns of the New York press. Those who could inform you, have not the time to write; those who do, have not the time to see. And upon no occasion, has rumor out-ramored itself, to the utter disregarding of all the facts, than the one referred to above. Just a slight suspicion of the truth was mingled with the story which went abroad concerning the affair, to which it gave a more palatable. The story was swallowed, and a most uncommon bolt it was; the popular appetite was satisfied; reputations acquired by officers and men through years of battles, damaged, and way made for the next meal.

On the 19th of July, 1864, Early's division, commanded by Major General S. D. Ramsour, then bivouacked near the road leading from Berryville to Charlottesville, several miles from the former place, received orders to make a rapid night march to Winchester, (distant seven miles), to check a reported advance of the enemy from the direction of Martinsburg, until all four sick and wounded and supplies could be removed from that place, then to proceed to Newtown, (nine miles distant) and encamp. Beginning to move an hour or two before sunset, the troops marched all the night of that day, and by early dawn, on the morning of the 20th, found themselves on the pike running from Winchester to Martinsburg. About two miles from Winchester the command was halted, and placed in an orchard for rest, and to wait further developments. About sunrise our cavalry, consisting of Vaughn's and Jackson's brigades, under the command of Brigadier General Vaughn, in pursuance of orders from Major General Ramsour, moved out to meet and to find the enemy and develop his force. Some time after sunrise, came in the first report from General Vaughn. First, General Ramsour is informed that the enemy in front, in small force, had retired towards Banker Hill. Second report: General R. is informed that it is a small cavalry force of the enemy, which he (Gen. Vaughn), is driving before him. Third report: That the enemy had a four gun battery, and a request that a battery be sent to him. (General V.) in order that he might compete with the enemy's artillery and the more easily drive him. A section of artillery was sent in compliance with this request. Report fourth, asking, "how far the enemy should be driven?" The reply to this was, "to Banker Hill, or beyond, as opportunity offers." Report fifth, brought by a staff officer, requesting General R. to lay an ambush for the enemy, whose force consisted of four regiments of cavalry, into which he (General V.) would draw him. General R. declined for the following reasons, which were sent verbally to Gen. V. by the staff officer mentioned: First, The open nature of the country rendered such an effort impracticable. Second, The dark and stormy weather (two o'clock), nearly all removed, and the division, in the next hour or so would be started for Newtown. In such a manner, did the morning wear away; the troops of the division, in the meantime, endeavoring to find compensation for the loss of a night's rest, were sleeping quietly in the shade of the orchard.

Satisfied there was no work to be done that day, as the enemy, about that time, must be in the neighborhood of Martinsburg, with head well directed to the Potomac, and hearts bent upon reaching that desirable stream, you may imagine the astonishment of every one, about 4 o'clock, when the reports of rifles were heard, followed by one or two from the enemy, apparently not more than two miles in the front.

The division commander, followed by his staff, immediately rode to the front to ascertain the cause of the noise of the firing. And comprehending that our cavalry force must be falling back, he ordered one of his brigadiers to form his command and move down the pike; and then, to make the matter doubly sure, ordered the two other brigades to form and follow. The whole division was then put in motion, and proceeded in the direction indicated. Arrived at a body of woods about two miles from the orchard where the troops had been bivouacked, the division commander discovered our cavalry drawn up in line of battle on the other side of the pike, with skirmishers to the front, engaged in occasional firing at the advance of the enemy, at immensely long range. Here Gen. R. met Gen. V., who, in reply to the questions as to the enemy's force, said that it was "quite small." "I have seen but one regiment of infantry, one of cavalry, and four guns." It will be observed that Gen. V. had been skirmishing with the enemy, in an open country, from early in the morning up to this time, (four o'clock), and under such circumstances, of course his report was credited and acted on. There was no other source of information. Subsequent events showed Averill to have engaged a force nearly double our own. At this time, however, the force and position of the enemy was concealed by a small body of woods held by his skirmishers. Reconnoitering the ground as thoroughly as possible, an order was sent back by General R., to form a line of battle, placing one brigade on the right of the pike, one on the left, and the third to be held in reserve in line in the rear of the second brigade, to be used as circumstances might require. These orders were obeyed; the lines were formed; the guns were loaded and skirmishers thrown but a short distance, in order to conceal the presence of our infantry troops.

Confident with such a disposition of his forces, nothing remained but to advance, and that, to advance, was to drive the small force of the enemy reported, was sent to the cavalry to hold itself in readiness to follow up closely, and taking advantage of the infantry's success, to capture as many prisoners as possible. But the enemy advanced, and advanced so rapidly there was not the usual preliminary skirmishing. Throwing his whole force into a single line, contrary to the usual custom of the Yankees, Averill pushed forward his men with great spirit. The enemy's line overlapped our line on both flanks. Still, on the right he was so effectually checked by the first volleys, that the order to charge had been given, and was then being carried to regimental officers, when the division commander, who was immediately behind the right of his line, directing its operations and encouraging the men, was informed by a courier that the left had given way, being overpowered by the enemy's right. Almost refusing to credit the report, he dashed

to the left and painfully realized its variety. It is not necessary to mention here, in the fourth year of the war, in speaking of officers who have illustrated by their valor so many battle-fields, and who bear upon their persons so many marks of hostile lead, that every effort was made to rally the broken line. It is enough to say the left having fallen back, the whole line was forced to retire, before the reserve brigade could be placed in position on the extreme left. The enemy not pursuing, the troops were reformed in the breastworks defending Winchester on the Martinsburg pike, about a mile from town.

This is a simple statement of the facts. There was no surprise, no wandering with an ambulance, or fighting a line of battle with a column. The officer commanding the infantry received information which events proved to be incorrect respecting the force of the enemy. He moved out to attack. With a better knowledge of Averill's force, he might have assumed the defensive; though that policy, with Southern troops, is unquestionable. The battle of Kearntown was fought under similar circumstances by Gen. T. J. Jackson. The force of the enemy was misjudged on that occasion by Col. Ashby, then commanding our cavalry in the Valley, and the action was joined on his report. After a disaster it is easy to discover how it might have been avoided, with the aid of facts brought to light during its occurrence. But officers in the field are required to act suddenly, upon such reports as are made to them; if these be erroneous, more or less consequent thereon are likely to be erroneous. But that an officer so acting should be decried as having exhibited culpable negligence or want of military capacity, bears a very strong family likeness to injustice or malice. And when these accusations, coming from gentlemen "who live at home at their ease," are made upon vague rumors, traceable to no reliable source, and yet received as if from an oracle, officers and soldiers may be pardoned if they exhibit a little restiveness, and consider it rather hard, if not bordering upon an outrage, that while they are perilling their lives daily in defence of their country, their reputations (and most of them have nothing else) should be thus assailed, and their prospects blighted forever. GARNETT.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

The Fall Campaign.

In consequence of McClellan's having taken a war attitude, and thus disorganizing and confounding the peace party, Lincoln is relieved of the political pressure that was upon him, necessitating him to vigorous warlike exertions this fall, and making his political life depend upon military success. But, nevertheless, the state of his finances and the patience of his people will oblige him to put forth endeavors if not so desperate as those from which McClellan has saved him, yet as energetic as his circumstances will prudently allow. What is to be the course of the fall campaign? To what object are his efforts and his powers to be directed?

An impression prevails, and it is fortified by several concurring considerations and circumstances, that Petersburg and Richmond are to receive the force of the shock. Sherman is as perfectly happy in the possession of Atlanta as a bridegroom is of his bride. He seems to have no ambition beyond. He is apparently settling himself for the winter. To hold and fortify Atlanta, and to protect his communications with the rear are probably all that he proposes to himself.

Meanwhile, scouts report, and other information concurs, that Federal troops are hastening up the Mississippi, and that recruits are being sent to Grant and Sherman as fast as they can be brought. These movements of troops all point to Virginia as the object of an energetic endeavor, during the six to ten weeks that remain of the present campaign. The clouds are gathering—the storm will burst ere long. Sherman will be reduced, probably, to a garrison and road guard. Sheridan, who already has a large army, will be further strengthened in numbers, and by an infusion of regulars among his raw men, which, it is hoped, will give the latter steadiness. Thus reinforced, he is to press up the Valley, and make a heavy diversion in favor of Grant, by threatening the flank of Lee's position. Grant himself, strengthened as we have seen, is to renew his headlong attempts against Lee. He will be willing, as heretofore, to pay any price in men, to accomplish his object. He is now extending the City Point railroad around Petersburg to his position on the Weldon railroad. All the signs show that he is pressing his left, and that his first designs are directed against the railroad leading from Petersburg to Lynchburg—the Southside railroad. We may expect to hear, at an early day, that he has made an endeavor to gain that road. That Grant will throw his whole strength into what he may attempt is sufficiently attested by his past. We shall, therefore, probably, soon have heavy fighting on the south and south-west of Petersburg.

We have stated plainly what it is probable we shall have to withstand of renewed endeavor on the part of the enemy to carry Richmond and overrun Virginia. We have done so that our people may fully understand the magnitude of the stake which is to be fought for, and may appreciate the necessity of such measures of defence as may be adopted for the reinforcement of the army, and cheerfully concur in them. We must all be prepared to respond with alacrity to whatever call may be made upon us. We are not to measure sacrifices, or personal inconvenience or discomforts, in a necessity like the present; for these are not worth a thought compared with the horrors which would follow, if Grant were to succeed in his aims.

GEORGIA AND THE PRESIDENT.

The Intelligence, of yesterday, we take the following:

We arraign him as a public functionary before the tribunal of public opinion, in the name and voice of the Confederacy, for the expression of a sentiment which though it is at present only prejudicial to the safety and interests of the State of Georgia, but through the instrumentality of all the States of the Confederacy, because in it they have a promise of what may be his course toward each one that becomes situated as this State has. * * * What would have been the result had the President said to Tennessee, in 1861: "Defend yourself?" * * * Yet it is to the families and the unresisting and feeble women and children of these men, that Mr. Davis has said, "You must defend the State yourselves." * * *

* * * The President of the Confederate States of America tauntingly told her people to defend themselves. * * * The President pitilessly says to its suffering women and children, Georgia must defend herself. A grave charge like this so vehemently urged, should be substantiated by citation. We beg our cotemporary, therefore, in justice to himself as well as the President and people, to state distinctly when and where President Davis ever said that "Georgia must defend herself."—Macon Telegraph.

The Beef Capture.

The Petersburg Express of Monday contains the following account of Gen. Hampton's capture of twenty-five hundred beefs from Grant's cattle grazing grounds:

At an early hour Wednesday morning, Gen. Hampton, with W. F. Lee's division, (Barringer's and Chambers' brigades) and Rosser's and Dearing's brigades of cavalry, and Graham's and McGregor's batteries of artillery, struck tents in the vicinity of Petersburg, and started on his important expedition. He encamped at night in the vicinity of Duval's Mill, Sussex county, about eighteen miles from town. Thursday morning the march was resumed, the column passing within three miles of Stony Creek, and thence across to the Jerusalem Plank Road, around to the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad, and encamped five miles north of Waverly, at 8 o'clock in the afternoon. At 11 o'clock that night the column was again put in motion and marched in the direction of Sycamore church, Prince George county, about fifteen miles from town, where the enemy's forces were known to be encamped. A halt was called about one and a half miles from this spot and preparations made for the attack at day light—a rest of some two hours being allowed the men and animals.

Gen. Rosser assaulted the left and General Dearing the right, simultaneously, and with like result. The attack was a surprise to the enemy, and their position was carried with a rush. The charge of our men at both points, is represented to have been faultless. On the enemy's right, Dearing's men swept like an avalanche over their works, meeting with a rapid but irregular and momentary fire of musketry, which only served to increase their enthusiasm. So sudden and rapid was the assault, that the Yankees rushed from their tents in *disabille*, and were enabled to make comparatively but a feeble resistance. Gen. Dearing took thirty-five prisoners, five or six tents, and the enemy's camp. Demoralized and panic stricken, the balance of the enemy fled in great disorder to Sycamore Church, where, finding Gen. Rosser in possession of their works, they immediately surrendered.

On their left, at Sycamore church, the enemy was much more strongly fortified. He held position on a hill with formidable barricades in his front. Gen. Rosser demanded a surrender, but the yankee commandant, seemingly conscious of his ability to hold his position, returned a positive refusal, with the additional remark that he intend to fight to the last. Gen. Rosser determined to give him a chance, and ordered his men to charge. They obeyed the command with great cheerfulness and gallantry. They reached the barricades, pulled them to pieces, leaped over and through them and reached the enemy's work in the face of a heavy fire, which fortunately did little execution. A number of prisoners were taken—including Major Baker, of the 1st District of Columbia cavalry, commanding. As soon as Gen. Rosser reached their position, the Yankees scattered in all directions, and fled from the place in the most precipitate manner. It was here that the men who fled before Gen. Dearing, were made to surrender. Gen. R. took about two hundred and fifty prisoners and several valuable teams, in addition to the enemy's camp.

CAPTURE OF THE CATTLE.

The enemy having been completely routed and demoralized, it was determined to push ahead at once after the cattle, supposed to be at Coggin's Point. Away in the distance, by the faint light of the breaking day, were seen a vast herd of animals. General Rosser took them to be dismounted cavalry, and at once prepared to attack them. Before he moved off, however, a note, captured in Major Baker's tent, was brought to him which explained the presence of this great host. It was addressed to Gen. Grant's chief commissary, and read substantially as follows:

I have the honor to report the arrival of 2,480 head of cattle here. I have this day moved them from Coggin's Point, as the grazing in this vicinity is the finest in the country. I only fear it will not hold out long enough. The cattle are in splendid order.

J. S. BAKER, Comm'dg 1st D. C. Cavalry.

There was now no difficulty in securing the cattle, for such the great drove of animals grazing in the country was known to be, and our gallant horsemen pushed forward to gather them in. It was a great and glorious sight, and one that did the soul good, to witness them as they came up, hundred after hundred. They are all Northern beefs, raised especially for that market, in splendid condition, and all young steers. Our troops greeted them with joyful cheers, and no doubt smiled in anticipation of many a juicy sirloin.

A DASH AT SPEER'S MEN.

While Rosser and Dearing were fighting the enemy, a detachment of Gen. Lee's command dashed into an encampment of Speer's troops, capturing some prisoners and horses, and putting the balance to flight. Speer's headquarters were at Mount Sinai Church, and had time permitted, he would also have been routed or captured.

THE RETURN.

The object of the expedition being accomplished, our force started on their return home. Generals Rosser and Dearing were in the advance of the captures, and General Lee brought up the rear. The cattle stretched out for a distance of four or five miles, but were moved and guarded in the most systematic manner. The captured wagons were loaded with feed oats and other stores captured from the Yankees. Everything progressed favorably until the arrival of the head of the column at Delsches' Mill, on the Jerusalem Plank Road, eighteen miles from town, where the Yankee General Gregg, commanding two divisions of cavalry, confronted it.

BATTLE AT DELSCHES MILL.

Gen. Gregg was drawn up in battle array immediately across Hampton's road, and it was found necessary to give him battle. Rosser and Dearing were ordered to attack at once, which they did in the most determined style, forcing the Yankees back in the direction of Petersburg, one mile and a half. They retreated across a creek at this point, burning the bridge to prevent pursuit. Here they planted a battery, and opened fire upon our troops, while the main body of their forces took a road to the left in order to flank us. They were met by Gen. Lee, who after a sharp fight of an hour, completely routed them. Graham's and McGregor's batteries were in the meantime brought up and placed in front of the Yankee battery, and such was the precision of their fire, that they soon silenced it, and compelled its removal. Lee's conflict with the Yankee cavalry was one of the most decisive of the war. He not only defeated, but routed them and caused them to retreat in the most shameful confusion. Chased by their brilliant success in the capture of cattle, prisoners and stores, and determined to bring them safely into our lines at all hazards, they went into battle with a will which made them irresistible. The Yankees charged time and again, but were repulsed all around, with considerable loss. They were compelled to

retire at last, and allow our column to pursue the even tenor of its way.

SAFE ARRIVAL.

After the disastrous and ignominious defeat of Gregg, Hampton continued his course towards our lines, and arrived in camp without further interruption at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning. He brought everything safely with him, losing only some 20 or 30 cattle from fatigue. These cattle were brought through town yesterday afternoon, and have been placed in a position secure from Yankee raiders.

POOR KAUTZ.

During the return of the expedition from Prince George, Gen. Kautz followed in Lee's rear with fifteen hundred men and four pieces of cannon, but he at no time came within shooting distance. At one time Gen. Lee halted and fed and watered his animals. Kautz halted, but after the battle at Delsches' Mill, Kautz turned his horses upon the citizens of Prince George, and robbed and pillaged them generally, in revenge for our success. This is poor revenge for a brave man to take.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1865, by J. S. TANNER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Yankees Captured.

CAMDEN, Sept. 20.—Two Yankee prisoners, said to have escaped from Florence, were captured at Major Blair's plantation on Lynne's creek by his negroes, guarded all night and brought to town yesterday by said negroes and landed in jail. Two others brought in this morning.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Sept. 19.—Last evening an engine attached to the passenger train on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, blew up, killing the engineer and slightly damaging the track. There are six vessels off the bar. All quiet. Rumors unreliable.

Donations to the Raleigh Relief Association.

From August 19th, to Sept. 13th.

One quarter fresh beef, from Dr. Warren, Surg. General, N. C.
One peck tomatoes, Mrs. Lawrence Hinton.
One bag vegetables, Mrs. G. Strickland.
One gallon whiskey, from Chatham county.
Also 6 pounds of butter, 11 chickens, vegetables and old linen.
Four quarts of milk and 1 peck tomatoes, from Mrs. C. Strickland.
One barrel No. 1 flour, from Mrs. Wm. R. Cox.
Five pounds of butter from Chatham Co.
One barrel flour and two hams, from Mrs. Capt. E. Bryan, Chatham Co. Also, one bushel peas, one bag of sage, one bag of onions, old linen and lint.
Two bushels of apples, one bushel of potatoes, one bushel of tomatoes, one ham, twelve packages of slippery elm, one bag of bandages, from Miss A. C. Bryan, Chatham county.
Two sacks of flour, from Cumberland Relief Association.
Half bushel of beets from Mrs. Lawrence Hinton.
Quarter of fresh beef from Dr. Warren, Surgeon General of N. C.
A contribution made by Mr. William Whitaker, August 6th, was erroneously attributed to Mr. Willis Whitaker, in the last publication of the donations received by the Association.

CAMP SIX NORTH CAROLINA CAVALRY.

Sept. 4th, 1865.

At a meeting of the officers of this Regiment, near Stony Creek, Va., Capt. N. P. Rankin having been called to the Chair, and Lieut. S. A. Grier requested to act as Secretary, on motion, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting in regard to the death of 1st Lieutenant SAM'L HANSEN, of Company I, viz: Capt. E. B. Shaw, Lieut. G. J. Moore and G. W. Pearson. After retiring, the committee reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have sustained a great loss in the death of 1st Lieut. Hansen, who was mortally wounded on the 30th day of June, at Haws' Shop, while gallantly leading a charge on the enemy's works at that place, and who died on the 15th of the same month, thereafter.

Resolved 1st, That in the death of Lieutenant Hansen, the country has lost a brave and patriotic defender, the Regiment a skillful and efficient officer, and we a kind and generous hearted companion, who by his coolness and daring in action, his patient and cheerful endurance of the hardships of the soldier's life, won the confidence of his superior officers as well as those under his immediate command, in a degree which few possess; while his gentlemanly intercourse, his social qualities and uniform kindness of heart, secured for him the esteem and friendship of all his companions in arms.

Resolved 2d, That we tender to his bereaved family and friends our sincere sympathy in their deep affliction, reminding them that while it is always honorable to die for our country, he fell where the true soldier would wish to fall—in front of his command.

Resolved 3d, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and also to the Raleigh Confederate and Greensboro' Citizens for publication.

NAT. P. RANKIN, Ch'man.
S. A. GRIER, Sec'y.

New Advertisements.

For Assistant Clerk of the Senate.

WE are authorized to announce Maj. RICHARD C. BENDER, as a candidate for ASSISTANT CLERK OF THE SENATE. sep 21-417.

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